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- (ii) VOC.
- (4) Required pollutants for every-year reports of summer day emissions: NO_x.
- (5) A state may, at its option, include estimates of emissions for additional pollutants (such as other pollutants listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section or hazardous air pollutants) in its emission inventory reports.
- (b) *Sources.* Emissions should be reported from the following sources in all parts of the state, excluding sources located on tribal lands:
 - (1) Point.
 - (2) Nonpoint.
 - (3) Onroad mobile.
 - (4) Nonroad mobile.
- (c) Supporting Information. You must report the data elements in Tables 2a through 2c in Appendix A of this subpart. We may ask you for other data on a voluntary basis to meet special purposes.
- (d) Confidential Data. We do not consider the data in Tables 2a through 2c in Appendix A of this subpart confidential, but some states limit release of this type of data. Any data that you submit to EPA under this subpart will be considered in the public domain and cannot be treated as confidential. If Federal and state requirements are inconsistent, consult your EPA Regional Office for a final reconciliation.
- (e) Option to Submit Inputs to Emission Inventory Estimation Models in Lieu of Emission Estimates. For a given inventory year, EPA may allow states to submit comprehensive input values for models capable of estimating emissions from a certain source type on a national scale, in lieu of submitting the emission estimates otherwise required by this subpart.

§51.20 What are the emission thresholds that separate point and nonpoint sources?

- (a) All anthropogenic stationary sources must be included in your inventory as either point or nonpoint sources.
- (b) Sources that meet the definition of point source in this subpart must be reported as point sources. All pollutants specified in §51.15(a) must be reported for point sources, not just the pollutant(s) that qualify the source as a point source. The reporting of

wildland and agricultural fires is encouraged but not required.

- (c) If your state has lower emission reporting thresholds for point sources than paragraph (b) of this section, then you may use these in reporting your emissions to EPA.
- (d) All stationary sources that are not reported as point sources must be reported as nonpoint sources. Episodic wind-generated particulate matter (PM) emissions from sources that are not major sources may be excluded, for example dust lifted by high winds from natural or tilled soil. In addition, if not reported as point sources, wildland and agricultural fires must be reported as nonpoint sources. Emissions nonpoint sources may be aggregated to the county level, but must be separated and identified by source classification code (SCC). Nonpoint source categories or emission events reasonably estimated by the state to represent a de minimis percentage of total county and state emissions of a given pollutant may be omitted.

§51.25 What geographic area must my state's inventory cover?

Because of the regional nature of these pollutants, your state's inventory must be statewide, regardless of any area's attainment status.

§51.30 When does my state report which emissions data to EPA?

All states are required to report two basic types of emission inventories to EPA: Every-year Cycle Inventory; and Three-year Cycle Inventory. The sources and pollutants to be reported vary among states.

- (a) Every-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c of Appendix A of this subpart for the specific data elements to report every year.
- (1) All states are required to report every year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in §51.15(a)(1) from Type A (large) point sources, as defined in Table 1 of Appendix A of this subpart. The first every-year cycle inventory will be for the 2009 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2010.
- (2) States subject to the emission reporting requirements of §51.122 (the

 NO_X SIP Call) are required to report every year the ozone season emissions of NO_X and summer day emissions of NO_X from any point, nonpoint, onroad mobile, or nonroad mobile source for which the state specified control measures in its SIP submission under \$51.121(g). This requirement begins with the inventory year prior to the year in which compliance with the NO_X SIP Call requirements is first required.

(3) In inventory years that fall under the 3-year cycle requirements, the reporting required by the 3-year cycle satisfies the every-year reporting requirements of paragraph (a).

(b) Three-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b and 2c to Appendix A of subpart A for the specific data elements that must be reported triennially.

- (1) All states are required to report for every third inventory year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in §51.15(a)(1) from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2011 inventory and must be submitted to us within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2012. Subsequent 3-year cycle (2011, 2014, etc.) inventories will be due 12 months after the end of the inventory year, *i.e.*, by December 31 of the following year.
- (2) States subject to §51.122 must report ozone season emissions and summer day emissions of NO_X from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2008 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2009. Subsequent 3-year cycle inventories will be due as specified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
- (3) Any state with an area for which EPA has made an 8-hour ozone non-attainment designation finding (regardless of whether that finding has reached its effective date) must report summer day emissions of VOC and NO_X from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. Summer day emissions of NO_X and VOC for sources in attainment counties that are covered by the nonattainment area modeling domain used to demonstrate rea-

sonable further progress (RFP) must be included. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2011 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2012. Subsequent three-year cycle inventories will be due as specified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(4) States with CO nonattainment areas and states with CO attainment areas subject to maintenance plans must report winter work weekday emissions of CO with their 3-year cycle inventories.

§ 51.35 How can my state equalize the emission inventory effort from year to year?

- (a) Compiling a 3-year cycle inventory means more effort every 3 years. As an option, your state may ease this workload spike by using the following approach:
- (1) Each year, collect and report data for all Type A (large) point sources (this is required for all Type A point sources).
- (2) Each year, collect data for onethird of your sources that are not Type A point sources. Collect data for a different third of these sources each year so that data has been collected for all of the sources that are not Type A point sources by the end of each 3-year cycle. You must save 3 years of data and then report all emissions from the sources that are not Type A point sources on the 3-year cycle due date.
- (3) Each year, collect data for onethird of the nonpoint, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile sources. You must save 3 years of data for each such source and then report all of these data on the 3-year cycle due date.
- (b) For the sources described in paragraph (a) of this section, your state will have data from 3 successive years at any given time, rather than from the single year in which it is compiled.
- (c) If your state chooses the method of inventorying one-third of your sources that are not Type A point sources and 3-year cycle nonpoint, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile sources each year, your state must compile each year of the 3-year period identically. For example, if a process has not changed for a source category or individual plant, your state must